

constitute a series of grievances that cannot be overlooked.

The refusal of Russia to observe article 1 of the treaty, he said, had put many American citizens in a humiliating position "that should no longer be submitted to."

All administrations of other party had, he said, used their best efforts to obtain improved conditions, but without result. He urged the use of temperate language in discussing the situation, so as not to hamper the President in his diplomatic efforts.

**Root Concedes in View.**

Senator Root concurred in the view that the existing treaty must remain unsatisfactory and injurious, but he found in the first article of the treaty a recognition by the United States of Russia's right to prohibit the emigration of its subjects. In fact, at that time the United States itself had adhered to the doctrine of indefensible allegiance, and in making the agreement each country had acknowledged the right of the other to control the movements of its own people.

That was before the great tide of immigration to this country began, a circumstance which had caused the United States to change its attitude on the question of expatriation. By statute the right of the individual to choose his own place of residence had been so explicitly recognized that it was almost a denial of the fact that the United States had followed the example of the great republic.

In consequence of this revolution, he declared that the maintenance of the treaty was inconsistent with the attitude of the United States.

"The first and greatest reason for terminating the treaty is that we may set ourselves right with ourselves," he said, "and I think that the time has come that consistency with regard to our own principles requires us to give the notice of termination provided for by the treaty itself."

"How does the Senator reconcile the declaration of the natural and political right of expatriation with our Chinese policy?" asked Senator Bailey, abruptly breaking into the New York Senator's speech.

Mr. Root pointed to the statute of 1888, declaring the right of expatriation which, he said, the final and authoritative pronouncement of that policy. He referred to the fact that in proceeding with Russia.

"It behooves us to act conservatively and cautiously in the official use of language about this treaty lest we find ourselves betrayed into assertions which may come back to plague us," he said. He referred to the fact that Russia had many millions of Mongolian subjects which he said the United States should not admit, treaty or no treaty.

**Committee Taft's Course.**

Senator Taft, of Missouri, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and a Democrat, criticized the course advised by the President in terminating the treaty. Regarding the action of the committee, however, in supporting the President in his notification to Russia and dropping a word of counsel to his party, he said, "I am to be an extreme partisan, he said."

"In dealing with a great international question like this, the best politics we can play is to act on a high plane, with an eye single to the general welfare," he said. "The Democratic party has a good chance to come into its own. It is an honor to let us therefore do nothing to impair confidence in our dignity and in our ability to administer the affairs of the country. Let us do nothing to justify charges that we ourselves are playing politics."

He characterized the House resolution as "heart, drastic and inspiring, and defended the Senate resolution as far preferable. For one thing, he considered conservative action as necessary to the protection of American citizens in Russia. He also found in the subject a possibility of endangering the open door in the Orient, where, he said, Russian influence was second only to that of Japan.

Mr. Stone refused to accept the Russian view of expatriation, and said that on the question of passports the United States had acute ground for grievance. Admitting Russia's right to regulate her own citizenship, he contended for the right of all American citizens to go to Russia to engage in business.

The first real note of opposition to the Senate resolution was sounded when Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, took the floor in support of his own modification of the House resolution. He contended for a more vigorous Senate substitute. Referring to the prolonged efforts of Congress to procure a modification of conditions, he declared that the attempts of the legislative branch had not "found a proper response from the White House or the State Department."

"I have, however, the impression," he said, "that it should not be accomplished by a meaningless, feeble, flitting generalities, but in plain language that all may understand. I do not believe in insulting Russia, but I do not believe that we should be afraid to put our notice in

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To give lasting joy to the little boy here are things superior to the passing toy.

Caps, gloves and cravats; handkerchiefs, hose and pajamas; shirts, suits and overcoats; play suits, shoes and suit cases.

No garment in the world looks so cunning on the little fellow as a SWEATER.

Here at \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Make "Father's" Christmas dream a happy one! Buy him gift-things that contribute to his home comforts.

Like these—Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, Slippers, Smoking Coats, Safety Razors, Military Brushes, Shaving Sets, Smoking Sets, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Flasks, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Medicine Cases, Manicure Sets—

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Silk Hats, Fur Lined Gloves, Mufflers, Motor Gloves and Robes, Canes, Umbrellas, Scarves, Pajamas, Traveling Bags, Kit Bags, Wardrobe Trunks, Silk Hat Boxes, etc.

**Catch "Him" When He Dreams.**

When a man puts on his slippers at night and lights his cigar, his mind usually becomes reflective.

You see what a part the "slippers" play at a time when his mind dwells upon his friends and their kindnesses!

Holiday Slippers at \$1.25 to \$3. Neat, practical and elegant.

Gift things are neatly packed and delivered on the day you set.

*C. H. Perry*

unmistakable language." Senator Culberson presented documents to show that the policy of excluding Jews is that of Russia as a nation and not of individual officials only. He declared American trade with Russia to be negligible and scoffed at the idea of an offensive alliance between Russia and Japan as a result of the action of the United States. He supported Mr. Hitchcock's resolution.

Senator Culberson's first speech, he said, was "plain, simple, unvarnished and frank, language, in cataloguing American wrongs at the hands of Russia."

Rising to his maiden speech, Mr. O'Gorman, of New York, characterized Culberson's discrimination against some American citizens as intolerable. He opposed the Senate resolution and supported the Hitchcock substitute.

In a brief address Senator Culberson, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, tersely advocated speedy action on the resolution. He declared that it had been found impossible to get the treaty abrogated by diplomacy, and added that "it is high time that we should act."

**Expects Favorable Action.**

Representative Sulzer, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and author of the House resolution, to-night prophesied that the House would accept the Senate resolution.

"If I am any judge," he said, "the

house will agree with the Senate and the whole matter will become history. The President followed the House and ignored the Senate, and to-day the Senate followed the House and ignored the President, but that is all over now, and to-morrow I expect a new treaty that will be up-to-date and in harmony with the spirit of the times."

**Relations Not Affected.**

Washington, December 19.—Commercial relations between the United States and Russia will not be affected as a result of the abrogation of the treaty of 1832, in the opinion of Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan. The cause the favored nation clause of the treaty has been swept aside by the operation of the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law carried into effect by the President's proclamation of July 18, 1910.

The Senator's view was discussed widely at the Capitol to-day as a feature of the day's work. In consideration of the treaty, the President's action of July 18, 1910, was discussed. "After a careful examination of the tariff of 1909," said Senator Smith, "I am positive that the second section, known as the maximum and minimum clause, has, so far as proclamations have been issued thereunder, superseded the favored nation clause of the treaty. This will enable the commercial relations with Russia to continue unimpeded so long as no change is made in that regulation."

By formal proclamation issued by President Taft on July 18, 1910, the Russian government was given the minimum duties under the Payne-Aldrich law. This will enable the commercial relations with Russia to continue unimpeded so long as no change is made in that regulation.

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**HONEST SERVANTS IS NATION'S NEED**

(Continued From First Page.)

upon the highway. The supremacy of the law was vindicated.

"As with this single highway in this one city, so has it been with the great currents of commerce among the States and with foreign countries. Enochisms have been made, obstacles erected, and rights secured by constitution and law to the inhabitants of the land have been encroached upon by those who were not content with their fair share of the highways from its use others have been excluded in order to appropriate more than their fair share of the profits.

There is but one power under our system of government which is adequate to protect the individual citizen from the unfair competition of great associations, and that is the power vested in the Federal government by the legislation of the United States to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations.

The States cannot, from the nature of things, exercise this power. A nation must rise to a full recognition of its duties and in its legislation and in the enforcement of its legislation must secure to all citizens equality of opportunity and freedom from interference by individuals or associations.

Freedom of trade and commerce does not mean freedom to destroy competitors by unfair methods. We cannot continue a nation of freemen if the right of any man to pursue his chosen livelihood is held at the will and pleasure of any other man or group of men. I do not mean for a moment to minimize the tremendous advantage to the country of co-operative effort, whether it be in matters of religion, or philanthropic matters, but when co-operative associations, in whatever form, become so extensive and so powerful as to secure to themselves a power which is or may be used to destroy the right of the individual citizen to engage in trade and commerce on the same terms as every other organization, then it is the duty of the government to lay a restraining hand upon that organization and say, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further."

"The enforcement of the law against unlawful restraints of trade and monopolies, which is the sworn duty of the executive officers of the Federal government, is attended with much outcry by those who have too long enjoyed unfair advantages over their competitors, the end of which they now see. But be not deceived by their clamor, neither the law nor the enforcement of the law is directed against legitimate business enterprise, but to what William Penn dominated the great end of all government, viz., to support power and reverence with the people and to secure the people from the abuse of power."

Assisting in doing the honors of the afternoon were Nellie Morton, Mrs. Joseph Bell and Miss Jean Knox. Miss Waller has been much entertained during her stay in Richmond. Several very attractive affairs will be given for her this week before her return to Norfolk.

**TAU KAPPA ALPHA**

New Fraternity Organized With J. R. Worsham President.

Virginia fraternal organizations received a new recruit Monday night when a new Tau Kappa Alpha chapter was organized at Harvard University, headed by Oswald Ryan, of the department of government, installed the Virginia chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha, a national oratorical and debating fraternity. The society was organized a few years ago at Harvard, and has enjoyed a rapid growth. It has chapters now in many of the American colleges and universities. Membership is open to those only who have represented their college in an intercollegiate contest, either in debate, oratory, and members are elected by the State council at the annual banquet in May.

A movement to encourage debating in Southern colleges has been started by Prof. Folan, of Vanderbilt, who led in the establishment of a Tau Kappa Alpha information bureau, which will furnish material for intercollegiate debates to the undergraduate members of the fraternity.

The charter members of the Virginia chapter, which was installed Monday night, were: J. R. Worsham, president, Norfolk; W. R. D. Moncreux, vice-president, Richmond; Prof. D. R. Anderson, historian, Richmond; R. D. Duval, Jr., secretary, Richmond; A. O. Lynch, treasurer, Norfolk; E. B. Prettyman, Kennington, Md.; George Betty, Norfolk, and R. G. Smith, Richmond.

**There is Only One**

**"Bromo Quinine"**

**That is**

**Laxative Bromo Quinine**

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box.

**MAY NEGOTIATE ANOTHER TREATY**

Officials of Russian Government Consider Next Course for Nation.

**SITUATION VERY DELICATE**

Recognized That Diplomacy of Most Experienced Kind Will Be Required.

St. Petersburg, December 19.—Having accepted in an equitable spirit the notification of the American ambassador that the treaty of commerce and navigation entered into by the United States and Russia in 1832 would be abrogated on January 1, 1913, officials of the Russian government are now directing their attention to the question of a new treaty. It is recognized that diplomacy of the most experienced kind will be required, especially on the American side, if negotiations for a new treaty are to proceed satisfactorily. The Russian government is now directing its attention to the question of a new treaty. It is recognized that diplomacy of the most experienced kind will be required, especially on the American side, if negotiations for a new treaty are to proceed satisfactorily.

It is pointed out by Russian officials that the government's hands are not tied by statutes which cannot be changed outside of the legislative machinery of the Duma and the council of the empire as instituted in 1906. The whole question, in their opinion, seems to be dominated by a misunderstanding of the treaty of 1832, which makes no reference to passports. Article 1 of the treaty provides for the free entry of all American citizens on the sole condition that they observe the internal laws of the empire. This stipulation is reproduced in all treaties with other powers. Therefore there has been no question of infringement of the treaty, but actually one of modification of the internal statutes, which can be done only by legislative means. Further, it is argued, if a passport statute had been originally enacted or if the question of passports were merely one of relations between the United States and Russia this question might be a matter for diplomatic negotiation. In the Russian statutes having retroactive to the Jews do not concern American Jews alone, but all foreign Jews. A concession to the United States would mean a concession to all other countries having Jewish elements in the population. It is likely that Premier Kozlovsk personally sees no harm in concessions to Jewish Jews and a milder policy at home with respect to that race, and other elements in the Russian government are differently disposed.

This is true in behalf of the Duma and the council of the empire, which have solid majorities against any weakening of Russia's attitude. In addition, the Russian government, which will be held in 1913, and the dominant battle cry is one of nationalism.

In parliamentary circles here the prevailing comment is characterized by astonishment that the American government has responded so readily to the Jewish outcry. The opinion is expressed by members of the Duma that in all probability the Jews will not attempt to force matters further.

American business men in St. Petersburg and Moscow have been following the situation with great interest, and depression prevails among them at the prospect of the loss of the market at a time when it was opening most favorably.

**Tea for Miss Waller.**

Mrs. Juliet Chilton Keith was hostess of a very pretty informal tea yesterday afternoon at her home on Cathedral Place. The affair was given in honor of Miss Flora Waller, of Norfolk, and Miss Waller was joined by a number of friends here and some twenty guests were invited to meet her. A bowl of pink flowers decorated the tea table, and Mrs. Bernard Jones poured tea. Mrs. Keith wore a gown of black satin embroidered in silver. Miss Waller wore a lovely thin chignon frock embroidered in a rose design. Mrs. Jones wore a gown of pale yellow satin, veiled in brown marquisette and trimmed in silver.

Assisting in doing the honors of the afternoon were Nellie Morton, Mrs. Joseph Bell and Miss Jean Knox. Miss Waller has been much entertained during her stay in Richmond. Several very attractive affairs will be given for her this week before her return to Norfolk.

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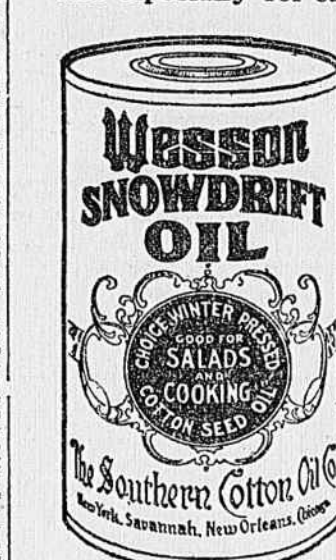
USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box.

*E. W. Johnson*

**It Won't Be A Mean Trick If You Try It On The Family Unawares, Because Wesson Snowdrift Oil For Salads and Cooking**

Will please and delight even the most 'grouchy' dyspeptic by the delicious and wholesome results produced in baking cake, bread, etc.; for dainty pastries; for deep or shallow frying; to replace meat in boiling vegetables, and especially for salads, sauces and gravies.



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**DINNERS FOR POOR**

Methodist Institute Preparing to Give Away 1000 Baskets.

The Methodist Institute will play Santa Claus next Saturday and distribute 1000 Christmas baskets to the poor of the vicinity, and to others that may be recommended by the various churches that are working with it. Appropriate Christmas services will be held in the institute Sunday school.

Friday of Christmas week will be the gala day for the children connected with the institute. On that day the long-awaited Christmas dinner, with all the holiday fixings laid out by the children's hands, will be served to more than 125 children. The big feature of the occasion will be a Christmas tree in an adjoining room, bearing a gift for every child present. There will be given out immediately following the dinner. The day will end with a dinner in the evening, served by the Women's Club and the parents of the children connected with the institute.

Contributions for these holiday festivities are being received by the various Methodist churches of the city, all of which have appointed special committees for the purpose. Mrs. J. B. Tiller, Richmond Park, is general chairman of the arrangements, and Mrs. Murrell, 40 East Grace Street, assistant chairman.

**FIRE, BUT NO PANIC**

Girls Leave Factory Safely After Flames Burst Out in Drying Room.

Flames bursting out in the drying-room on the third story of the tobacco factory of R. A. Patterson & Company, Seventh and Arch Streets, created a little excitement yesterday afternoon, but were extinguished without much difficulty by firemen sent to the scene.

A large crowd of girls, who were working on the third floor, were warned of the fire, for they were cautioned against making a run for the stairs and got out of the building safely. Electric Light Inspectors, speighs and blowers were in the building at the time the fire did not spread, and aside from the damage done to tobacco by water, the damage was said to be small. Chief Joyce was in command of the fire forces, and personally conducted the night. The firemen did not use their water hose, but the sprinklers in the building were used, and after the caps had been melted and the water heated water continued to flow until the pipes were cut off by order of Chief Joyce. The exact cause of the fire is not known.

**THINK THEY HAVE HIM**

Percy Berkley, Colored, Suspected of Being

On a partial identification made by his alleged victim, Percy Berkley, colored, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeant Witherspoon and Detective Gentry on suspicion of being the negro who waylaid and robbed Mrs. L. Steinbrech, of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, on Monday morning.

Berkley was taken to the First Police Station, where Mrs. Steinbrech saw him. She felt assured that he was the assailant. The other clues to identification the detectives found in the man's shirt collar and shoes. They feel satisfied that they have the right man.

**Creates Social Sensation.**

Winchester, Ky., December 19.—A social sensation was created here to-day when the grand jury returned an indictment against Postmaster John G. White, a leading Republican politician and one of the wealthiest men of the town, charging him with cruelly beating his daughter Mary, aged nineteen years. The girl has been home. The trial will be held in April.

**VICTIM OF SMALLPOX**

Captain Leslie Cheape, Well Known

Polo Player, Dies at Delhi.

Delhi, India, December 19.—Captain Leslie Cheape, of the English army, one of the best known polo players in the world, died here to-day of smallpox. He had been ill for some time.

Captain Cheape was in the United States last June when he was captain of the English polo team, which played the American Club for the championship of the world at Mendocino, and was highly esteemed in sporting and military circles and became very popular in this country.

**NO POLICE ESCORT FURNISHED TAFT**

(Continued From First Page.)

Signal a considerable squad to duty there.

Special interest attached to the President's speech before the Young Men's Republican Club owing to the organization's recent repudiation of the New York State leadership of William Lawrence, Jr., but no reference was made by the President to the situation. The Republican party has shown itself able, and will show itself able, to meet the responsibilities thrust upon it. The American people are not going to reject it for something so uncertain, so trifling and divergent in its views as those trying to wreck the party.

The President referred to the policy of protection, which, he said, should not be exorbitant or unreasonable, "but enough to enable our industries to compete with the industries of other countries and enough to measure the difference between wages paid abroad and the wages we want to pay people on this side of the ocean."

**Benefit of Country.**

"I am not in favor of playing politics for the purpose of putting somebody or some party in a hole," he continued with emphasis. "I am in favor of adopting a policy not to attract voters, but for the purpose of putting that policy on the statute and enforcing them for the benefit of the country. I do not believe in statecraft for platform purposes, but in statecraft who will put a policy through that will do something for the country, not in those who keep saying they are going to do it."

"We have a Democratic House and a nominally Republican Senate, and I hope I am a Republican Executive. I hope we will manage to get some good laws passed, but if not we will have to join issue with the other party and ask the people to allow us to show that we still have the capacity to do the best there is for the country."

Congressman Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, who preceded the President as a speaker, said that he brought a message from the people of Ohio that they would "stand shoulder to shoulder" for the nomination of the President for a second term. This was greeted with applause.

Police Commissioner Waldo late to-night said: "President Taft had the usual police protection. There were two motorcycle policemen assigned to be with him and a number of plain clothes policemen and detectives were assigned to be in the station to meet him."

"The plain clothes men probably were not readily recognized, and that must account for the impression that the President had not been given ample protection."

**MONUMENT TO MAINE**

Spanish War Veterans May Help in Its Construction.

No information has been received by local Veterans of the Spanish War as to the movement started for the erection of a monument to the victims of the Maine on the spot where the remains of the vessel now lie. The plans contemplate leaving the monument in its present position, and when the wreck has been entirely removed to place a monument in position before the water is again allowed over the spot.

Commander Joseph Le Mauxier, of Fitzhugh Lee Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, said yesterday that he had no doubt members of the organization of this State would aid in such a plan.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are bad—bad—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Fully vegetable. Act gently on the liver, cleanse the bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. No cathartics, no pills. Sick headache and indigestion, as millions know. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine Signature.

*W. Wood*

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*C. S. Perry*

**IN GIVING THIS GIFT You inspire Thrift—The Greatest Gift of All**

A Savings Account, opened with one dollar, makes one of the most acceptable Christmas gifts to children, relatives or friends.

If requested, we will mail the bank book with your card, so they will be received Christmas morning.

**Compounded 3% And Absolutely Safe**

**Planters National Bank**

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Twelfth and Main Streets, RICHMOND, VA.

Capital \$300,000.00

Surplus and Profits \$1,350,000.00

**The Biggs' Antique Company**

**ANNOUNCE A**

**Special Sale of a Rare Collection**

**OF ORIENTAL RUGS**

**at their Studios, 318 East Franklin Street, commencing Monday, December 18th.**

This collection is from the famous Gulbenkian stock of New York City, which is too well known to need a further description. In this stock will be found Oriental Rugs of all standard makes, especially selected for their design and colorings, which will appeal to the most exacting tastes. This sale will be in charge of an expert from the Gulbenkian stores, who will be glad to give opinion and advice to all lovers of the Oriental art. The collection will be here only for a short time, and we extend a special invitation to you to call early and inspect them carefully. Studio kept open until 9 o'clock P. M.

**BIGGS' ANTIQUE COMPANY**

318 East Franklin Street.